

of timber, which was occupied by a division of our own men, half the number were detailed to clear the woods. It seemed certain that here they would be repulsed; but they marched right through the wood, driving our own soldiers out, who delivered their fire and fell back, halted again, fired and fell back as before, seeming to concede to the enemy, as a matter of course, the superiority which they evidently felt themselves. Our own men fought well. There was no lack of courage; but an evident feeling, apparently the result of having been so often whipped, or of having witnessed the rout on the night previous, that they were destined to be beaten, and the only thing for them to do was to fire and retreat. The enemy felt confident that they were to be victorious, and our own men had, from some occasion, imbibed the same impression. Our men showed lack of earnestness and enthusiasm, but no want of courage. All that they needed was the inspiration of a series of victories to look back upon, and an earnestness and confidence in the success of the cause for which they were fighting. Thus ended the Sabbath, and another chapter in this series of our disasters.

MONDAY.—Another day of misfortune, and the day was hardly ushered in before the enemy in force came down upon the detachments which had been thought sufficient to hold the works upon the heights of Fredericksburg. First a brigade, then a division, then a larger force came in upon them, and after strongly contesting the position they were compelled to yield and fall back under the protection of the town. The enemy formed their line of battle on the outskirts, and within the town the two brigades of General Gibbon held them in check as long as could be. Many wounded men were in the hospitals, and the position was maintained as long as possible. At length the ground was given up, the troops were withdrawn, the bridges taken up, and Fredericksburg was given back to the enemy.

They were now at liberty to turn their attention to Sedgwick, and they lost no time in concentrating their forces against him. They were too strong for him.

After a most obstinate fight, in which the enemy almost were successful in destroying his bridges, and the possibility of his escape, he made good his retreat also to the east bank of the Rappahannock. His losses were appalling. He suffered terribly, and in their retreat there was much confusion and disorder among the troops. A few at the first onset laid down their arms and yielded themselves up prisoners without firing a musket, but generally the men of this corps displayed the greatest gallantry in fighting, and only yielded when overpowered by superior numbers.

TUESDAY.—By this time the aspect of affairs had become exceedingly dark. The troops were much dispirited, and although they had held their position on Monday, the prospect of meeting the combined forces of the enemy with large reinforcements, which they were known to have received, was exceedingly unpromising. A severe storm appeared also on Tuesday afternoon, swelling the Rappahannock to a torrent, and threatening to carry away the bridges. Tuesday night the army of the Rappahannock was withdrawn, and our entire force brought again to this side of the river, with the exception of many dead and wounded, who were left behind to the tender mercies of the enemy.

Thus ended the nine days' campaign on the Rappahannock. What was, it would seem, the most difficult part of the task was accomplished most successfully. The army was concentrated in the rear of the enemy's works, and they were forced to come out of them and give battle in the open field. Strange to say, the army failed to beat the enemy on comparatively equal ground and upon even footing.

LOSSES.—During these nine days our losses can hardly fall short of 15,000 men. Possibly they will be more. D. W.

Chicago furnishes more cases partaking of the sensational character, and of greater magnitude, than perhaps any other city in the United States.

# The Alexandria Gazette

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

LOCAL.—We are again having delightful Spring weather—clear and warm.

An election is to be held in this place, on Thursday, the 28th inst., for one Justice in the First District, two Justices in the Second District, one Justice in the Third District, two in the Fifth District, an Attorney for the Commonwealth, and a County Surveyor, to fill vacancies.

Josiah Millard, U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the third Collection district in Virginia, including this and Fairfax, and adjacent counties, gives notice of the same to all, that the Internal Revenue act will be forced from September 1, 1862. He has appointed Jonathan Roberts his assistant for Fairfax county.

Six colored persons were baptised in the Potomac, at the usual place for that purpose, on Sunday morning. A large crowd attended to witness the ceremony.

Sturgeon was offered in market this morning at 12½ cts. per lb. The price in former years, at this season, has been from 2½ @ 4 cts. per lb. There are now but few buyers.

The muddy state of the river has injured the fisheries for the last few days. It is thought, however, that the catch of shad and herring will increase this week. There were some good hauls made to-day.

Now is the time to attend to cleaning the town, before the hot weather commences.—There are many gutters, alleys, cellars, and some streets, which want cleaning sadly. Attention should be particularly given to the houses and cellars occupied by the "contrabands." Some of the gutters on unpaved streets are already in a horrid condition.

YEATE'S GARDEN is now one of the most delightful spots in this vicinity. Mrs. Elliot, the proprietress, has re-arranged and beautified the grounds, and put in cultivation all the land. The flowers and shrubbery are putting out, and the air is laden with their rich perfume. The green house looks beautiful. For an agreeable stroll on a pleasant day we know of no more attractive place.

ACCIDENT.—Two young men, Mark Norriss and Henry Jones, were thrown from a buggy, yesterday, while driving it at a rapid rate down Union street, and both of them severely injured. Norriss's head was badly cut and Jones had the cap of his knee displaced.

The Washington Chronicle states that during Gen. Stoneman's late raid, which is acknowledged on all hands to have been one of the most dashing exploits of the war, "private property and private persons were nowhere interfered with except in such cases as are recognized by all civilized nations." The Chronicle thinks this will have a good effect for the Union cause.

The British House of Commons has unanimously voted the sum of £50,000 for the completion of the Memorial Cross to the late Prince Consort. This, added to the public subscription, gives a total sum of £110,000, which is to be expended in the erection of an Eleanor Cross, on a large scale, near the site of the Great Exhibition of '51.

An official dispatch from Gen. Grant states that on Friday, the 1st inst., he came up with the Confederates, eleven thousand strong, near Port Gibson, Miss., and a battle ensued, resulting in the defeat of the Southern army, with a loss of many killed and wounded and five hundred taken prisoners. The Confederates fell back towards Vicksburg, closely followed by the Federal forces. The land forces accompanying the expedition against Grand Gulf have been landed, and at last accounts had reached the mouth of Bayou Pierre. The cavalry raid in Southern Mississippi has been very successful, destroying railroads, trestle-work, bridges and stock, and taking prisoners.

Gen. Dix and staff have returned to Fortress Monroe. On Thursday night last a force was sent up to the White House, on the York river, and destroyed the bridges in the vicinity, and made some important captures.

Advices from Newbern, North Carolina, report that on Wednesday last a company of Confederate cavalry were captured at Deep Gully, seven miles from the town. Fifty Confederate families have been sent beyond the Federal lines.

An arrival at New York reports the iron-clads off Charleston bar, ready for another attack.

With the exception of a report that Gen. Lee has requested Gen. Hooker to send over medical assistance and stores for the care and relief of the Federal wounded, there is no news from the Rappahannock.

There were a number of flying reports yesterday, but as usual they proved to be, as far as could be ascertained, unfounded.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 9.—Gen. Hooker directs, on the information of the Medical Director of this army, that all the wounded within the lines are properly cared for and have everything they need.—Those of our wounded within the enemy's lines the enemy will not permit any person to visit, but they are all to be sent over to us.—If any aid is required it will be telegraphed for. The effect of the presence of State agents has been to interfere with the necessary and proper system. The Medical Director does not desire them to be here at this time.

The court martial in Mr. Vallandigham's case has submitted its decision to Gen. Burnside, but it will not be made known till published in general orders. Mr. V. managed his own defence, summoned few witnesses, and concluded by filing a protest denying the jurisdiction of a court-martial for the trial of citizens, and demanding an indictment by the grand jury and a trial in a civil court &c.

At a convention of the Union citizens of the Second Congressional District of Virginia, in which all the portions of the district not in the possession of the Confederates, were represented by delegates, held in Norfolk, Mr. L. H. Chandler was unanimously nominated as a candidate to represent the Union party in the ensuing election.

In the U. S. Court at Cincinnati, on the 28th ult., fourteen suits to collect internal revenue from parties refusing to pay were decided, in favor of the government.

Gen. Stoneman in his return from his late cavalry raid, re-crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and has rejoined Gen. Hooker at Falmouth.

A letter from an intelligent colored man at Monrovia, to a friend in Elizabeth, N. J., dated February 17, says of the country on St. Paul's river, where many of the colonies from this country are settling: "This is the garden spot of Liberia. We found all along the banks of the river, on either side, fine coffee and sugar farms with large steam mills, brick yards, &c."